FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MINISTRY DENIES PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT BEING PLANNED

PY141304 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2137 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jan (TELAM) -- Government House sources have stated that for the time being they have no information about a summit meeting between Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Brazilian President Jose Sarney, and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. After the appropriate consultations had been made, the sources stressed that at the top levels of the Foreign Ministry there is no knowledge of preparations being made for a meeting of Southern Cone presidents.

According to a report released this morning Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay are purportedly preparing a presidential summit meeting to take place in February in Montevideo to discuss the region's foreign debt.

It has also been learned that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, International Relations Secretary Jorge Sabato, and Latin American Affairs Under Secretary Raul Alconada Sempe have no knowledge of preparations for such a meeting.

90-DAY EXTENSION GRANTED ON FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS

PY141830 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0216 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jan (DYN) -- Economy Ministry sources today confirmed that the creditor banks committee for Argentina has granted a 90-day extension for payments on the foreign debt. This extension will end in the first quarter of 1986. Economic Policy Under Secretary Jose Luis Machinea, who is currently in Washington discussing the foreign debt, has informed the Economy Ministry of this extension, deferring until April the maturity of commitments not included in the package of foreign debt obligations refinanced last year.

The extension was apparently granted because the IMF has not disbursed the next installment of a $235-million "stand-by" [in English] credit as scheduled, on the grounds that Argentina has not fulfilled the economic goals agreed on for the last quarter of 1985.

The main reason for the presence of Machinea and other officials in the United States is to solve this problem by presenting supplementary data to confirm that the goals set for the Central Bank's quasi-fiscal deficit and for public expenditures -- which are the two points being questioned by the IMF experts -- have been met.

In addition, Machinea will try to lay the groundwork for the renegotiation of a new "stand-by" credit since the one presently in effect will end in March. This will also permit the start of negotiations with the international creditor banks to refinance the part of the debt that falls due in 1986 and, if possible, the parts that will fall due in 1987 and 1988. Most likely, only in April will the Argentine Government be able to conduct final renegotiations of its foreign debt, provided the IMF approves the new memorandum of understanding on economic guidelines to be adhered to until mid-1987.

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS BEDREGAL; CRISIS RESOLVED

PY142216 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2123 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jan (EFE) -- President Victor Paz Estenssoro today confirmed Planning Minister Guillermo Bedregal in his position. Earlier, Bedregal had tendered his resignation. The first Cabinet crisis since the new administration came to power in August 1985 has thus been resolved. Bedregal submitted his resignation over the weekend and confirmed his decision on 13 January, despite repeated denials by the executive branch.

The Bolivian superminister -- one of Bedregal's many nicknames -- who has been the driving force behind Bolivia's neoliberal economic model, resigned because of the need for changes in the executive branch and because the new economic policy must be modified if we want it to succeed, as he put it a few hours ago to justify his resignation. Paz Estenssoro confirmed Bedregal after a prolonged meeting, in which the 1986 general budget was approved. On announcing the presidential decision, Bedregal said: It is an honor that the president continues to have confidence in me.

Even though the Cabinet crisis was settled in less than 48 hours, unofficial sources have not ruled out the possibility of a major Cabinet shuffle in the next few days.

TROOPS ARREST MINEWORKERS EN ROUTE TO LA PAZ

PY141553 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Mineworkers bound for La Paz are being detained by Army personnel. In fact, a priority communique issued yesterday by the Oruro Mineworkers Federation reports that personnel of the Calama Regiment from Oruro, using tanks and other vehicles, are stopping all vehicles bound for the city of La Paz and arresting all those identified as mineworkers. The communique concludes that the Oruro Mineworkers Federation will protest this action and ask that all detainees be set free, because otherwise the mineworkers' leaders will not be held responsible for the actions the rank and file may take.

BRIEFS

BUBONIC PLAGUE REPORTED -- Bubonic plague cases have been reported in northwest La Paz Department. Public Health Ministry sources have confirmed that a 2-year-old girl died of the disease. The case was reported on 9 January in the town of (Pucasucho), in the (Franz Tamayo) Province of La Paz Department. According to sources, the outbreak began along river banks and in areas with lush vegetation, where there are countless rats and ants, which transmit bubonic plague. Twelve additional cases were reported, while 40 people are under medical observation. [Text] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jan 86 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE DENIES SAUDI ARMS SALES

PY150233 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Jan 86 p 4

["Text" of official note released by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry in Brasilia on 13 January]

[Text] "On 12 January the press reported that large contracts for the supply of Brazilian arms to Saudi Arabia were allegedly signed in December 1985. Both the Saudi defense minister and the Saudi ambassador in Brasilia have already denied the alleged deal. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has no knowledge of contracts allegedly signed in December.

"Also published on 12 January was a report that a Libyan mission would come to Brazil in February to discuss with Itamaraty the signing of contracts for the purchase of $1 billion in materiel. The Foreign Ministry has no information on either this visit or on the contract reportedly being negotiated."

GOVERNMENT NOT TO REPAY BANKRUPT BANKS' DEBTS

PY141755 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro is concerned about Brazil's food supply difficulties. Moreover, the minister, who today returned from the United States, said that the debts owed by the liquidated banks will not be repaid. Funaro, who traveled to the United States to meet with IMF officials, said the Brazilian Government will not repay the debts that the recently liquidated Auxiliar, Comind, and Maisonnave banks owe foreign banks.

[Begin Funaro recording] The situation remains exactly the same. We will pay what is owed to foreigners only if we also pay what is owed to Brazilians. Since we cannot do that, we will (?not do anything). We will just comply with our (?orders). [end recording]

The minister added that there are some indications that the inflation rate might decline in January. He also expressed deep concern over food supply levels, pointing out that this is the factor causing prices to rise and admitting that some sectors fear the effects of importing food.

ALL-BRAZILIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION BEGINS

PY141956 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Professor Bernard, an oceanographic ship owned by the University of Sao Paulo, will reach the Paranagua port area in northern Paranagua state at 1930. The ship left Santos port for the Antarctic Continent at 1130 carrying 23 crewmen, 17 scientists, and 5 tons of food and water. This is the first time Brazil has undertaken an Antarctic mission entirely by itself. All the specifications established by the International Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research have been compiled with.

Studies on sea bottom fish and animal life will for the first time receive as much attention as krill research. Scientific research on krill will also continue. It has been reported that the ship will return to Santos on 12 March.

DEL VALLE ON KENNEDY VISIT, SPANISH DELEGATION

PY142148 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said that Senator Edward Kennedy's attitude has hurt everyone, especially the Chilean people. He added that lack of aid, which we should have received from the U.S. Government, caused the damage.

Regarding his refusal to meet with Senator Kennedy, Del Valle said that the U.S. senator has offended the Chilean Government. He indicated that Kennedy's visit is private, and the government has guaranteed him as much tranquility as possible.

Regarding statements by visiting members of the Spanish Parliament, Del Valle explained that his government has said repeatedly that Chile is moving toward full democracy.

[Begin Del Valle recording] If the government has maintained that the country is moving toward full democracy, it is because we do not have full democracy now. This is obvious. If we had full democracy, how could we talk about moving toward full democracy? We have an authoritarian government system which differs from a full democracy in some ways, such as (?the absence) of a congress. There are also some transitory articles of the Constitution, which will eventually be eliminated. This is why there is a difference. The government has never denied this. [Words indistinct] which the members of the Spanish Parliament discovered [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Del Valle said that the government has set precise and concrete goals to achieve full democracy and that these goals were established in the 1980 Constitution, which was approved by the majority of the Chilean people.

AD Leader Welcomes Visit

PY142238 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Democratic Alliance [AD] President Armando Jaramillo has praised Senator Kennedy's upcoming visit to Chile and denounced the campaign that some political sectors have orchestrated against the U.S. senator during his stay in Chile. Jaramillo noted Senator Kennedy's struggle for human rights and his criticism of Latin American dictatorships. Jaramillo explained that progovernment sectors have orchestrated a campaign to harass the senator while he is in Chile.

[Begin Jaramillo recording] We would not be surprised if representatives or supporters of the dictatorship take advantage of Kennedy's visit to make chauvinistic proclamations in an attempt to identify their selfish interests with Chile and Chilean sovereignty. We cannot allow people to confuse our fatherland with the Pinochet dictatorship or to believe that an enemy of the dictatorship is also an enemy of Chile. The truth is that the Kennedy amendment suspended U.S. military aid to Chile and Argentina because of human rights violations committed by the governments of the two countries. This action served to strengthen peace in this continent. [end recording]

Jaramillo said that the attitude of those who seek to prevent Kennedy from visiting Chile is out of keeping with the traditional hospitality Chile gives to foreign visitors. Jaramillo added that, on behalf of the AD, he appreciates Kennedy's friendship.

[Begin recording] We will be happy to welcome Senator Kennedy, whom we consider a friend of Chile and the Chilean people, because he has faith in democracy and in our capacity to restore it. [end recording]

The AD president confirmed that AD leaders will meet with Kennedy at 1400 on 15 January.

SPANISH DELEGATION QUESTIONS 1980 CONSTITUTION

PY132138 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] A Spanish parliamentary delegation has been in the country for 5 days, meeting with various sectors of Chilean society. The delegation is headed by Socialist Senator Ciriaco de Vicente, who this morning held a press conference to comment on the results of the visit.

Ciriaco de Vicente emphasized that the delegation is made up of members of various parties and that despite this fact a similar opinion was shared regarding the various issues discussed. He also said that the delegation and government officials disagreed on several political issues.

[Begin de Vicente recording] The first point of disagreement was about the meaning of the 1980 Chilean Constitution, which government officials believe is an instrument for the transition to democracy, but which I believe to be no such thing. The second point of contention centered on the violation of human rights: for example, the government's denial that problems exist; the restriction of freedom; the problems people have returning to the country; and the banishment of Chileans for exercising political and civil rights which are normal under any democratic concept. [end recording]

BRAZILIAN CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE FOR 1-WEEK VISIT

PY132100 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Relay from the Foreign Ministry by reporter Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Excerpt] A delegation of Brazilian congressmen arrived today at the Pudahuel airport. The delegation is here at the official invitation of the Chilean Government, which has extended similar invitations in the past.

The Foreign Ministry reported that this mission, made up of five deputies from both the ruling party and the opposition, has come to strengthen the existing ties of friendship between the two countries.

The politicians beginning a 1-week visit to Chile are Heraclito Fortes, Casio Coimbra, and Pedro Sampaio of the Brazilian Democratic Party, Antonio Mazurek of the Social Democratic Party, and Celso Amaral of the Brazilian Labor Party.

These congressmen will meet with the president of the Republic as well as with the interior and foreign relations ministers and other government officials. They will also visit the city of Vina del Mar.

RODOLFO SEGUEL TO REMAIN CTC PRESIDENT

PY132120 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The new leadership of the Chilean Confederation of Copper Workers [CTC] will meet at 1600 today to assign positions to the already elected 15 members of the CTC national council.

Rodolfo Seguel will remain CTC president according to a decision by the CTC congress this weekened in Rancagua. The 15 members of the national council who were elected by the regular CTC congress that concluded on 12 January held a long meeting this morning.

LATE REPORT: CROWDS BLOCKADE KENNEDY AT AIRPORT

PY151422 Paris AFP in Spanish 1358 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Santiago, 15 Jan (AFP) -- U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy today was blocked within the international airport of Santiago, Chile, when a group of counterdemonstrators intercepted the car in which he was travelling to the downtown area of this capital. This was reported by individuals who witnessed the incident.

The counterdemonstrators, who support President Augusto Pinochet's military regime, parked their own cars on the access road to the airport and formed a barricade that prevented Kennedy and those accompanying him from continuing their trip.

The Democratic congressman, who is considered to be one of the greatest adversaries of the Chilean regime, plans to meet with opposition organizations that are promoting a return to democracy. However, he will not be received by any govenrment officials as he was in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, where he began his South American tour seven days ago.

FARC WITHDRAWS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ARENAS

PA140315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 86

[TEXT[Bogota, 13 Jan (AFP) -- The communist guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have withdrawn their presidential candidate for the 25 May elections, the spokesmen from this group announced today. The FARC withdrew the name of guerrilla ideologist Jacobo Arenas during a full assembly held last night in Bogota.

The FARC is the only Colombian guerrilla group still honoring a peace agreement with the conservative government of President Belisario Betancur, seeking to return to legal life in the country.

During the assembly of the FARC, now a member of the Patriotic Union (UP), the leaders invited several left-wing sectors to "find a candidate of democratic convergence." According to one of FRAC's spokesmen, the withdrawal of Arenas' name came because "his life is in danger." It has been reported that several FARC chiefs have been threatened with death. Those threats reportedly come from splinter groups such as the Ricardo Franco Front, whose commander Javier Delgado ordered the execution of 154 of his fighters in December because he believed they were Army "spies."

The full assembly proposed to FRAC's allies the names of Gustavo Osorio, a union leader, and Braulio Herrera, president of the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board, as Arenas' successors.

M-19 CHIEF CONDEMNS MURDERS BY FRANCO FRONT

PA140421 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jan (AFP) -- M-19 [19 April Movement], the Colombian guerrilla organization, today accused the (communist) Ricardo Franco Front of being a gang of murderers following the admission of its commander, Javier Delgado, that he ordered the killing of 154 of its members.

In a clandestine communique sent to the news media, M-19 chief Alvar Fayad repudiated the killings and said that "one cannot judge anyone on the basis of torture."

Delgado, the chief of the communist guerrillas who boasted of the killing of 154 of his comrades said that he ordered the executions after confirming that they had been "infiltrated" by the regular Army, "which sought to put an end to our movement." Delgado also accused the M-19 leadership of being "homosexuals" and threatened to end economic support to the group, which caused an immediate crisis between the two subversive organizations.

"You are a bunch of murderers," said the M-19 chief, who rejected the use of torture by the Ricardo Franco Front to "discover" the possible spies, adding that a "tortured man will say anything."

"If victory is obtained at the price of blood and the corruption of the weapons, minds, and dreams of the revolutionaries, we don't want that victory, because it means the defeat of the revolution," Fayad said.

The police have found 35 mass graves with the bodies of 113 Franco Front guerrillas in the vicinity of Tacueyo and Corinto, in southwestern Cauca Department.

PAREJO DENIES EXTRADITION PROBLEMS AFTER SIEGE

PA110450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0340 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jan (AFP) -- Justice Minister Enrique Parejo denied today that "any of the persons under arrest subject to extradition are going to be released" because of the dossiers lost during the bloody guerrilla takeover of the Palace of Justice in Bogota last November.

According to a Presidential Palace communique, Parejo's announcement was made to counter remarks to this effect by a U.S. Embassy official in Bogota. The minister insisted, contrary to the diplomat's remarks, that there is no possibility of favoring the persons subject to extradition with a ruling issued within the economic emergency decree, which was ordered as a result of the destruction of the Palace of Justice and the catastrophe resulting from the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano.

Parejo explained that there was only one request for extradition of persons arrested before the Supreme Court of Justice. Of a total of 13 persons charged, 12 had already received favorable rulings from the court, and therefore it was not necessary to reconstruct any cases, and extradition rulings had already been issued in most of the 13 cases, he emphasized.

An embassy official said there was a possibility that by virtue of the decree some of the Colombians wanted by U.S. authorities for narcotics trafficking and money "laundering" would be released.

The minister said that only one case of extradition of an arrested person would have to be reconstructed and that his office has already contacted the U.S. Embassy to send a new request in order to present it before the Supreme Court of Justice. In concluding, Parejo said that the case will be tried next week, so none of the arrested persons will be released, "at least not for that reason."

AUTHORITIES SEIZE 500 KG OF COCAINE IN BUS

PA131927 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1937 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jan (DPA) -- Authorities confirmed today that an intelligence patrol of the Colombian Air Force (FAC) and police agents of La Dorada Municipality captured a bus transporting 500 kg of pure cocaine from Medellin to Bogota, which was going to be sent abroad. The alkaloid was hidden inside the bodywork of a bus of an inter-departmental line belonging to the "Swift Ochoa" firm. The vehicle was stopped when it was crossing the bridge over the Magdalene River, between Puerto Salgar and La Dorada. The authorities had to cut into the bus with an acetylene torch to get to the drug.

Brothers Oscar and Hernando Gomez, 32 and 36 years old, respectively, from Medellin, were arrested at the "Palanquero" Military Air Base. According to the authorities, the bus driver escaped. This is the largest cocaine seizure in that central region of the country. A month ago the police of La Dorada dismantled a cocaine processing laboratory in Victoria jurisdiction, to the east of Caldas Department.

FEBRES CORDERO ADDRESSES OAS, PRAISES BAKER PLAN

PA140410 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2120 GMT 13 Jan 86

[By David Hume]

[Excerpts] Washington, 13 Jan (REUTER) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero today urged the United States and Latin America to increase efforts so that a greater amount of capital will flow into the area and thus liberate trade in the area.

"The statistics on funds going to Latin America must show a positive flow of currency toward the hemisphere," Febres said before the OAS.

In a speech before the OAS during the first day of a state visit to the United States, Febres emphasized: "Latin America must see that [word indistinct] barriers in the industrialized countries for placing the modest range of production...."

Febres praised the so-called Baker Plan, a proposal presented by U.S. Secretary of Treasury James Baker, that seeks to increase the aid to the countries in debt that adopt measures to reorganize their economies.

The economic decisions adopted by Febres when he took over as Ecuadoran president 18 months ago were praised here by U.S. officials and multinational credit organizations. Today, Febres said that his point of view coincided with the Baker Plan.

"Ecuador considers this (Baker Plan) an encouraging promise, a qualitative change of position that entails the political advice of the U.S. Government concerning one of the most serious problems affecting Latin America," Febres said.

A high-ranking official of the U.S. State Department told reporters today at the White House that the United States feels Ecuador "is setting the example" for the countries with a large foreign debt.

However, during an interview he granted to the WASHINGTON TIMES on the plane going to Washington, Febres was reluctant about Ecuador being considered a model for the other Latin American countries.

"We do not wish to be considered as an example, but I think we are heading in the right direction," he said.

To this effect, Febres told the OAS that Ecuador's economic improvement was "the result of the austerity, balanced budgets, substantial adjustments in the exchange system, control over inflation, and having given those earning lower wages an improvement in their purchasing power greater than the inflation rate."

GARCIA STRESSES FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY141750 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia has urged the inhabitants of La Libertad Department to join efforts for the development of the (Chadimochic) irrigation project, which will require Peruvian labor. The chief of state made this statement on his first work day in La Libertad Department.

[Begin relay from La Libertad] [Unidentified reporter] In the international field, an important Latin American analyst, when referring to what is known as the Alan Garcia phenomenon, took the liberty at the end of his article to say that the Peruvian president should change his attitude toward the U.S. Government. What do you have to say about this?

[Garcia] I believe it is quite normal that an analyst who is not well informed should have this type of concern. We have a friendly attitude toward the U.S. Government and people, with whom we have friendly relations. We admire the United States for its vast technological, cultural, and economic capacity, and for its geographical vastness. We have good U.S. friends. The day after tomorrow we are expecting the arrival of Senator Edward Kennedy, a brother of President John Kennedy, who will spend a few days with us. We will also be visited by Senator Bradley, the former head of a very important U.S. congressional committee. I have received a personal invitation from Atlanta University, through former President James Earl Carter, to speak before a group of international economists about our 10-percent theory, as it is called, which is unique in the world. [end relay]

SHINING PATH KILLS 8 CIVIL GUARDS IN ANCASH

PY112030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1645 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 11 Jan (AFP) -- Police sources today reported in Lima that eight civil guards were killed yesterday by a Shining Path terrorist group in the town of Ocros in Bolognesi Province, Ancash Department.

Despite the sketchy information provided by authorities, it is known that 15 terrorists, 2 of whom were women, staged a surprise attack on a police post in the district of Ocros, 160 km from Huaraz, capital of Ancash Department. They killed the eight policemen at the post.

A spokesman from the police support patrol that was sent to the site reported that the town's inhabitants, who were frightened by the attack and of a possible raid, had confined themselves to their homes. Many of the townspeople begged the police patrol to protect them because they did not feel safe.

The walls and floors of the police garrison were painted with slogans about the armed struggle.

The bodies of the policemen were found scattered on the ground and one of them wore pajamas, which indicates that they were attacked by surprise, the spokesman said.

Several hamlets in the same zone were also attacked recently, and looted. A judge, three teachers, and a woman were also killed in early January in this province.

Authorities in Lima, where public offices are closed on Saturdays, neither confirmed or denied the report, in keeping with the secrecy of the investigations.

Meanwhile, a military spokesman reported to a Lima newspaper correspondent in Huanta (Ayacucho) that the Army yesterday captured Jose Manuel Alvites Chapulin, one of the main Shining Path leaders, who is responsible for many murders and dynamite attacks.

The military spokesman said that Alvites had confessed to having murdered radio announcer Calliusca Rivera Ludena, 25, in Huanta, as well as her mother and one-year old son, by burning them with kerosene last September.

Ayacucho More Tranquil

PY141835 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0205 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Lima, 13 Jan (EFE) -- While it is being asserted that the lifting of the state of emergency in Ayacucho, southern Peru, is imminent, the Maoist "Shining Path" subversive group has become more active in the north.

War Minister General Jorge Flores has said that the pacification process in Ayacucho Department, where the Shining Path was born, has made great progress and brought tranquillity to the inhabitants.

The minister said that if the situation remains as it is now, the state of emergency imposed in that department and some sectors of neighboring Apurimac and Huancavelica Departments will gradually be lifted.

The minister said that the following main issues will make possible the lifting of the state of emergency: First, the fact that there are already enough policemen to control the area while the Army withdraws to its barracks; second, if the evaluation of those provinces where the state of emergency has already been lifted and tranquillity prevails is positive.

General Torres said that the subversives have started to move to northern Peru after the blows sustained in Ayacucho and other areas in the south. However, the minister said said that there is still no reason to establish a state of emergency in the northern areas, where the terrorists have perpetrated several attacks.

Meanwhile, in Ocros, Ancash Department, the northern neighbor of Lima Department, a column of several tens of terrorists attacked the town and killed eight policemen. Although this information has not been confirmed officially, neither has it been denied.

Other reports state that on 10 January the Shining Path set fire to the Ocros Municipal Hall and the justice of peace's office, as well as looted stores. This information was supplied by persons who fled from Ocros to Barranca, in Lima Department.

It was also disclosed today that the terrorists have blown up two bridges over the Tablachoca River and destroyed three high tension pylons in Ancash. As a consequence, a large sector of the town of Chimbote, 470 km north of Lima, was left without electricity.

According to eyewitnesses, the terrorists who blew up the bridges came down from the mountains in two columns wearing ski masks and carrying submachine guns and pistols. They also carried explosive devices with which they blew up the bridges.

It was disclosed today that in Chiclayo, the capital of northern Lambayeque Department, the police discovered a Shining Path training camp in a neighborhood of the town.

The "pupils" of the camp raided by the police were trained to use submachine guns and carbines. According to the Chiclayo police, subversive material was also found.

Bridges, Bank, Guardsmen Attacked

PY131605 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0330 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A few hours ago, members of the Shining Path terrorist group blew up the Tablachada Bridge over the river of the same name and the (Chucuruzal) Bridge over the Plata River. Consequently, the Muelle Pata and Pampas districts in Chimbote province are isolated.

Personnel of the 36th Civil Guard post in Chimbote have been deployed to search for the terrorists, and tonight they will carry out a large-scale operation in the area.

According to another report, in Pampachiri, Andahuaylas Province, members of the Republican Guard and the Shining Path engaged in a heavy shoot-out. More than 150 terrorists attacked the Republican Guard post in Pampachiri in an attempt to seize arms and ammunition. The guards on duty managed to immediately repel the attack and force the terrorists to flee. Two Republican Guardsmen sustained bullet wounds, and it is believed the terrorists also suffered several casualties.

Our correspondent in Chiclayo has just informed us that about 20 minutes ago Shining Path guerrillas dynamited the Agrarian Bank building in Chiclayo Province. The explosion caused serious damage and the ground floor was practically destroyed.

8 Km of Road Destroyed

PY141309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2324 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Lima, 13 Jan (EFE) -- It was reported here today that a column of alleged members of the Shining Path terrorist group dynamited several parts of an 8-km stretch of road in Cajatambo Province, north of Lima.

The dynamited stretch, which has been closed to the traffic, is on the road linking Cajatambo, capital of the province, to Carhua. According to the Republican Guard, the attack was carried out last night by about 20 terrorists. The police report stated that the dynamite charges exploded one after the other and alarmed the inhabitants of the region.

No casualties were reported, but it has been reported that the 8-km stretch of road has been closed to traffic.

SANGUINETTI CALLS FOR 'OVERALL CONSENSUS'

PY141825 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 13 Jan (AFP) -- President Julio Sanguinetti today announced that the Uruguayan Government will submit an action plan to the opposition parties that will cover the coming 3 months seeking increased economic growth through the mechanism of agreement.

The chief of state said that he continues to believe that the country needs a government of national accord, and he promised to continue to seek an overall consensus among the country's political organizations.

He stated that in March 1985 his government's position was explained to the leaders of the National Party (center), the Broad Front (leftist), and the Civic Union (Catholic), and he stressed that after these first 10 months in government, we continue to maintain the same position.

All channels are open, the dialogue remains fluid, and we continue to hope that at any time now we can find the agreement with which we can achieve a much broader agreement than the one existing at this time, he stated.

Outlining his aspirations, Sanguinetti indicated that it is his belief that if Uruguay is to enter a period of growth, then it is very necessary to achieve a more stable situation in the political sector and closer relations in the activities of the executive branch and Congress.

TUPAMAROS' HUIDOBRO ON GROUP'S CURRENT STRATEGY

PM091555 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Jan 86 p 8

[Interview with Tupamaros leader Eleuterio Sanchez Huidobro by Santiago Palacios; date, place not given]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- After the lengendary Raul Sendic, elected secretary general of the Tupamaros National Liberation Movement (MLN-T), Eleuterio Fernandez Huidobro was the candidate who received the second-largest number of votes at the Uruguayan former guerillas' first legal congress last 21-22 December. Fernandez Huidobro is one of the advocates of "working in legality as a way of bringing the changes the people demand."

The Tupamaros leader considers that "genuine and real solutions to the economic situation are essential" but warns resolutely and unambiguously that "if despotism returns we will use every form of struggle, including armed struggle. They will not drive us out next time. We will not lose."

With a foretaste of self-criticism, Fernandez Huidobro admitted in his conversation with LA VANGUARDIA "the isolation in which the Tupamoros left the people" because of their blundered guerrilla approach.

[Palacios] The MLN is supposed to have carried out a self-criticism of its political-military strategy. In your opinion what were the most serious errors committed by the guerrillas?

[Huidobro] To start with let us identify two that we consider very important.

First, the failure to establish ourselves thoroughly within the masses, which implies some degree of contempt for the Uruguayan people, whom we have learned to respect and to love much more as prisoners. Far from feeling superior to anyone, those of us who describe ourselves as social fighters must be at that people's service and act as their political representatives. We must identify with their problems and feelings. This ideological, doctrinal principle must guide the steps of an organization like ours so that it does not swerve from its objective.

Obsession With Armed Struggle

The other very serious mistake was to have lapsed at one point into a "militarism" that caused us to forget the eminently political substance of our action, designed to gain the support of the broad masses of Uruguayans. Unwittingly we allowed ourselves to be drawn along by the dynamic of the armed struggle, of the accelerating events.... and we lost ourselves.

[Palacios] What interpretation should be placed on the resolution adopted, whereby the MLN-T will not give cause for repression to be imposed on the people again?

[Huidobro] We are being watched through a magnifying glass and listened to through an amplifier. There are sectors that want to attribute to us things that we have not said or to manipulate stances or statements by MLN members so as to take certain measures that serve plans to destabilize democracy. The very least excuse will be enough to hit us -- not just as Tupamaros but the people as a whole.

Right To Rebel

[Palacios] The MLN has said that it will not take up arms again unless the country suffers another situation of tyranny. Is one to understand that the Tupamaros have abandoned the armed struggle?

[Huidobro] The peoples' right to rebel or to carry arms is enshrined even in modern North American constitutions and I accept it as valid, as our national hero Jose Artigas did. It is stated in Section Three of the Preamble to the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To defend oneself and rebel against any form of oppression and tyranny is one of the inviolable rights of a human being. This seems to me easily understandable for Europeans, for instance, who suffered the consequences of fascism. We Tupamaros do not proceed from the principle of unleashing guerrilla warfare on the government of the time. When we formed the MLN, what we did was to start preparing to consider the possibility of a dictatorship that was becoming institutionalized in the context of a serious economic crisis.

[Palacios] But you became active before the military coup....

[Huidobro] The political prisoners who were the first occupants of the prisons specially designed for them during the government of former president Jorge Pacheco Aceco, later ambassador to Spain, did not include us. When the first Tupamaro was arrested some 5,000 members of Uruguayan student and trade union movements had already gone through military institutions. You cannot say that the dictatorship was established in Uruguay in 1973. That was when the legislative authority was dissolved. However, the process of growing authoritarianism began much earlier. The armed struggle in Uruguay accompanied the people's struggles, but the MLN never went as far as direct hostilities against the repressive forces. Any operational guerrilla force devotes itself to inflicting damage on the enemy without hesitation. In Uruguay, however, the armed struggle took place in a very special way. At the start it was a harassment of a government that was a mere sham of democracy. Then after the coup the struggle was waged fiercely against the dictatorship.

[Palacios] Within this context of legality, what are you proposing to Uruguayan society, which has always identified you more as a guerrilla group than as a political group?

[Huidobro] We advocate a basic three-point program: agrarian reform, nationalization of banking, and nonpayment of the foreign debt. The first point is vital to the country's economic recovery: It is necessary to make available to the people expanses of land greater than the 2,500 hectares virtually unexploited by the oligarchy [sentence as published]. This, together with the state ownership or nationalization of banking, are in any case measures for which the majority of the Uruguayan people voted in the November elections.

Do not forget that the Blanco Party and the Broad Front included those demands in their action programs.

BRIEFS

ANNUAL INFLATION RATE -- The Statistics and Census Bureau has reported that the inflation rate in Uruguay reached 83 percent in 1985. [Summary] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 10 Jan 86 PY]

FRG AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- FRG Ambassador Johannes Marre will leave Uruguay on 31 December [1985], having ended his diplomatic functions. Marre will be replaced by Dr Herst Schirmar, a career diplomat who will arrive in Uruguay in February 1986. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 27 Dec 85 p 5 PY]

BELIZEAN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR BILATERAL TALKS

FL142004 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1840 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Belizean Commerce and Industry Minister Eduardo Juan said here today that Mexico's economic recovery and social tranquillity are determining factors for Belize to increase bilateral relations with the Mexican Government in 1986.

Upon arriving in Mexico City, along with Energy Minister Israel Alpuche, the Belizean official stressed that his visit to Mexico demonstrates the excellent relations existing between the two countries.

Nevertheless, he said it is necessary to increase trade, political, and cultural exchanges since increased cooperation is required between governments to confront the world economic crisis.

'SERIOUS' DECREASE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS NOTED

FL140349 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2125 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 13 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- According to a statistical analysis made by the national commission of foreign investments and the Bank of Mexico, direct foreign investments in Mexico have fallen by 83.22 percent from 1981 to 1984.

The flow of foreign capital to the country was shown a serious decreasing tendency because of foreign investors' lack of confidence due to the economic crisis the nation is going through, it added.

Direct foreign investments fell from $1.142 billion in 1981 to $191,600 in September of 1984, which shows a 83.22 percent drop.

The analysis indicated that in 1981, the country registered the greatest amount of foreign investments of the last 46 years and, since thean it rapidly decreased affecting the Mexican economy even more.

Major investors such as the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Germany, and France, which represent at least 90 percent of direct foreign investments in the country, have shown uncertainty because of the political and economic outcomes since 1982.

Faced with this problem, last June Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid traveled to Europe to encourage investments. National authorities estimate that foreign investments will amount to $5-6 billion during 1986-88 period.

PEACE MARCHERS SPOKESMAN TO MEET WITH OFFICIALS

FL142239 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2125 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX) U.S. militarism and interventionism are blocking peace in Central America, peace marchers in Central America international communications secretary Ron Ridenour said today. Upon his arrival in Mexico City, where he will meet with Foreign Under Secretary Ricardo Valero and with the chairman of the foreign commission of the chamber of deputies, Juan Jose Bremer, the peace marchers' spokesman asserted that the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador are neofascists, inasmuch, when they attempted to enter those countries, 200 peace marchers -- who left Panama and are trying to get to Mexico -- were mercilessly attacked.

Nevertheless, he underscored that the Central American people's ideology and sympathy unconditionally support the Contadora Group's work since they are tired of carrying the U.S. yoke.

He said that the U.S. main interest of stopping this peace march is to shield the international community from learning about the military bases it has in Honduras and El Salvador and the tortures to which its Army subjects the people of the region.

Regarding the topics he will discuss with Foreign Under Secretary Ricardo Valero, Ridenour said he will request that the Mexican Government send a representative to welcome the peace marchers at the Guatemalan border next 17 January.

Likewise, he added that they will discuss a possible meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid to explain to him the achievements of this peace initiative carried out by 200 people from 25 countries of all over the world.

The peace marchers' spokesman emphasized the aim of this action, which is to support the only policy that will bring the world some social respite -- peace -- because the group is absolutely convinced that military intervention is not the answer to solve international conflicts.

He concluded by saying that with this march we want to show the whole world that if we all get together we will be able to halt and decrease world tension, which is threatening to cause World War III, and this would be a disaster for humankind.

BRIEFS

DRUGS CONFISCATED -- Mexico City, 13 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Over 31 tons of marijuana, 711 kilos of opium paste, and 664 drug smugglers have been captured during the last 70 days of the battle the Mexican Government is waging against drug production and smuggling in Mexican territory, Defense Secretary Juan Arevalo Gardoqui reported today. At a meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid, the official explained the results of the Canador Plan and the Condor Operation the Army is carrying out with the support of other enterprises. A total of 808 hectares of poppy plants and 812 of marijuana were destroyed. The harvest would have yielded 16,160 kilos of opium paste and 65 tons of marijuana, respectively. Over 40 kilos of poppy were also seized. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 14 Jan 86 FL]

NORIEGA NEW CHIEF OF DEFENSE, SECURITY COMMITTEE

PA140222 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces, presided at noon today over the Defense and Security Committee transfer of command ceremony. Gen Noriega received the command pennant as new chief of the Defense and Security Committee from Colonel Bernardo Barrera.

The ceremony was witnessed by Lieutenant Colonel Guillermo Wong, of the combined board, and Lieutenant Colonel Rogelio Alba, of the joint committee, both binational entities created by the Torrijos-Carter Treaty.

Col Bernardo Barrera will be assigned as chief of G-2 of the General Command.

Gen Noriega referred to the new direction in relations between Panama and the United States, and noted that it reveals a positive development with the increased participation of units from the Panama Defense Forces.

OPPOSITION ALLEGEDLY PLOTS 'TO DESTROY COUNTRY'

PA141853 [Editorial Report] Panama City CRITICA in Spanish on 13 January publishes on pages 1, 36, and 48 a 2,000-word article with headlines saying the opposition "is trying to destroy the country with 'Operation Pincers'. Arias Calderon, Gilberto Arias, Carlos Rodriguez, and Roberto Eisenmann are the brains of this great tension against Panama." The Miami-datelined item is attributed to a "special correspondent" who has "fully confirmed the reports circulating in Panama" to the effect that there is "vast financial and economic terrorism that seeks to undermine the stability" of Panama.

The author says he has conducted investigations in Washington, New York, and Miami that confirm the participation of the above-mentioned men in this plan, which is being coordinated in Panama City and Miami. The article cites Panamanian businessman Roberto Eisenmann as saying: "I am willing to bankrupt this country (Panama) in order to reach power." The purpose of the plan, the article adds, is to "destroy the economic stability of Panama, including the bankruptcy of banks, business enterprises, and industries, in order to provoke chaos that would help the defeated opposition parties to take over the government" and turn it over "briefly" to Arnulfo Arias Madrid, who is serving "the interests of the U.S. rightist politicians."

"Operation Pincers" would have one pincer in Panama and the other one in the United States, the article adds, and the plan is attributed to Christian Democratic Party President Ricardo Arias Calderon, with the "political advice and financial assistance from the FRG, Italy, Chile, Venezuela, and El Salvador." The "pincer" in the United States operates out of the U.S. Congress, where "ultrarightist" congressmen boast about "partially neutralizing the effects of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties," the article says, adding that another "pincer" is Panamanian banker Carlos Rodriguez in Miami.

EL SALVADOR

JOINT CHIEFS HEAD BLANDON HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

Views 1985 Military Successes

PA140244 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Statement by General Adolfo Oneciforo Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, at a press conference held at the Hacienda San Cristobal near Guazapa Hill on 10 January -- recorded]

[Text] I would like to divide this meeting into three parts. First, I would like to make a short review, a brief evaluation of what we of the Joint Chiefs of Staff think was achieved militarily during 1985. After that, I will discuss why we are here, and finally, as always, I will be at your disposal for whatever questions you may wish to ask.

On the first point, I would like to tell you that after an exhaustive evaluation by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, all the brigade and detachment commanders, and the commanders of the rapid deployment battalions of the work we did during 1985, we reached the conclusion that all of the goals we had set at the beginning of the year in the military plan were reached satisfactorily.

During 1985 we managed to maintain a constant initiative, a constant offensive throughout the national territory, and this is reflected in the 192 military operations we carried out throughout the country. These military operations were successful from various purely military viewpoints, particularly from the viewpoint of the influence they had on the enemy troops, on the morale of the subversives, and on other factors I shall try to give you in the form of some statistics I have here.

Of the enemy, 1,034 were killed in terrorist actions and a total of 712 defected. These defectors [presentados] are terrorists who regret their actions and turn themselves in at our military units, either armed or unarmed. We recorded a total of 2,031 captured. Of these, 15 percent were freed because of a lack of sufficient evidence; the others were arraigned in the various courts of the country. To this we must also add the 101 injured and maimed whom the terrorists got out of the country in exchange for freeing the kidnapped daughter of the president of the Republic. In view of this, we can say that armed terrorist troops throughout the country have been reduced to one-third of the number that existed at the end of 1983.

On the side of the Armed Forces, we have a total of 426 killed in combat and 1,635 injured. This is as far as strict combat clashes are concerned. However, we have made great progress in other fields, in instruction, for example. In the area of instruction, in 1985 we founded the military training center in La Union, of which you are all aware, and which is giving us excellent results. There, not only are recruits trained for combat, but we also train noncommissioned officers -- corporals, subsergeants, and sergeants -- and at present we are teaching cadets. This year we will be teaching courses for officers that were previously taught abroad.

The year 1985 also left us with great combat experience. At present I would say that our war materiel is in better condition than in any other year. In general terms we are better armed, and above all, we have excellent air as well as ground mobility, which allows us to provide assistance and reinforcements.

Our rapid deployment force permits us to reach any place in the country where an Armed Forces unit might be in danger. In 1985, the Armed Forces also made progress in the professional field. We had officers and other personnel studying in different countries in the country [as heard], and for 1986 other countries in Europe have made us offers, and commissions of officers will be sent to these countries to study. This is undoubtedly a form of recognition of the efforts, professionalism, and achievement of the Armed Forces of our country in defense of democracy, liberty, and justice. These are precisely the principles we are defending in this conflict that has been imposed on us.

In the military area, I can also tell you that we have made great progress with respect to human rights. Although international organizations still do not treat us with enough fairness, we have at least managed to get them to also condemn certain attitudes of the terrorists that they previously did not acknowledge.

Throughout 1985 the Armed Forces humanized the conflict, having permitted the departure of terrorists who had been injured in combat and who were in danger of losing their lives. Through humanitarian organizations we arranged for them to leave the country, and this is a situation that I know is known to you all.

Also in 1985, in the political arena, the Armed Forces have quite clearly supported the democratic process and continue to do so. You were all witness to the National Assembly elections, and we are supporting the legitimate government elected by the people. This is our fundamental objective in this area: support for the democratic process. We also support, in this same area, all the work the government did in an effort to achieve peace in the country through dialogue and talks, which, by the way, were overturned by the same terrorist groups, demonstrating that they were proposing not a sincere dialogue, but a tactical one.

In the economic area, the Armed Forces' efforts to provide security for the harvest, to industries, and to transportation were successful, despite the fact that the terrorists made great efforts throughout all the country to hamper free movement. They machinegunned 62 buses in different parts of the country. They damaged 115 privately owned vehicles, and totally destroyed 82 vehicles by setting them on fire. This is what we call the war against the people, not to mention all the damage to the infrastructures, or the damage to the civilian population through the indiscriminate use of mines and indiscriminate terrorist actions such as kidnappings or murderous assaults like the one you all know about in the Zona Rosa.

This, in a nutshell, is the work we did in 1985. Why are we here? We are here because on this day the Armed Forces have started an operation we are calling "Operation Phoenix" in the Guazapa area. This operation involves reinforced units of the 1st Infantry Brigade. We are about to try out a new tactical procedure based on the principles of dispersion, speed, information, sudden attacks, and above all, mobility. At this time we are conducting an operation. We started this morning with the bombing of recognized terrorist camps, and are already seeing some of the preliminary results. In a clash with one of the units, in one of the camps near here a terrorist was killed and a rifle recovered, and another terrorist turned himself in voluntarily to units stationed near Suchitoto.

Within this operation, we plan to search the Guazapa Hill area inch by inch. Although this ceased to be a tactical bastion after Operation Guazapa 10 back in early 1983, the terrorists have kept small units there, purely for propaganda purposes. This is why we find representations of all terrorist organizations in this area. Lately this area has been characterized by the presence of small groups. We plan to stay here as long as is necessary to expel the terrorists from this entire area, although we realize that because of the propaganda value that they have, they will not leave so easily.

They will most likely try to keep small groups here because the proximity of the capital gives them just the propaganda they want abroad.

As I was saying, this operation called "Operation Phoenix" is being carried out by 1st Infantry Brigade units, reinforced with Air Force and Special Units. I will now end my statement to give you the opportunity to ask questions, to let me know of your concerns.

Discusses New Army Offensive

PA140303 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jan 86

[By Francisco Campos]

[Text] The bombing heard this morning in this capital marked the beginning of a new counterinsurgency operation, "Operation Phoenix," it was announced today by General Adolfo O. Blandon, chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff. Gen Blandon held a news conference with foreign and national journalists at Hacienda San Cristobal, located in the Guazapa jurisdiction. The military officer said: With this operation we intend to comb every inch of the Guazapa Hill area and the country's northern sector. The counterinsurgency operation is headed by the 1st Artillery Brigade, which is led by Colonel Leopoldo Hernandez, and is supported by specialized counterinsurgency battalions. The operation is also being supported by the Air Force and is scheduled to cover 1,500 square km.

Gen Blandon first announced the new operation and then answered the questions of the journalist, who also asked him about the FMLN guerrilla attack on Juayua yesterday and the Armed Forces' activities during 1985. Following is Gen Blandon's explanation about the attack on Juayua:

[Begin recording] [Blandon] I believe that this was perpetrated by terrorists who came from other zones for that purpose; you know they are always seeking publicity. You ask why we came so late? The Air Force arrived early, and it seems that the civilian population [words indistinct] as soon as the first helicopter arrived, even though considerable damage had been inflicted. The troops obviously...[changes thought] It is not the same to walk on a highway as it is to walk through a coffee plantation. On a highway we advance 4 km per hour, but when walking through a coffee plantation -- and at night -- we advance at a much slower pace.

[Beltran] General, Raul Beltran of UPI. Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa said yesterday that part of the operation is being carried out in the sector of Miramundo. He had warned [changes thought] revealed that guerrilla groups had been moving toward the west. All this has been taking place during the last two or three weeks. In addition, the civilian population in Juayua is puzzled because such an important town had only a small civilian defense post.

[Blandon] You know that the western zone has been the most calm, the most at peace. I think that what happened was due, and we will be honest about this, to overconfidence.

[First unidentified reporter] General, excuse me, but Colonel Hernandez said yesterday that the Armed Forces arrived at 0130; in other words, one and a half hours after the attack. Is this quick enough? You said that....

[Blandon, interrupting] It all depends on where the reinforcements are at the time and the type of ground they have to cover.

[First unidentified reporter] I see.

[Blandon] I might add that this is being closely analyzed by the general staff to determine if the time that elapsed before these forces' arrival is just or not. We must bear in mind a series of circumstances: the place where they are, the distance to be covered, the general topography, and other tactical aspects.

[Second unidentified reporter] General, approximately three years ago the Armed Forces established some military bases in Guazapa Hill and launched many operations to clean out the zone. However, the guerrilla groups have managed to avoid the operations, and they returned to the site a few weeks after the operation. Do you think it will ever be possible to clean out the hill? Second, if you succeed in cleaning out the hill, what will this represent in the overall (?scheme of things)?

[Blandon] The struggle [words indistinct]. The terrorist organizations will do the impossible to maintain a presence in the Guazapa area because this brings them publicity and propaganda at the international level, given that Guazapa is a few kilometers from the city. The operation is aimed at cleaning out the area but, and I repeat this, I do not discard the possibility that they will return in small groups. However, we are planning on keeping a permanent presence not only in the bases -- which are there exclusively for defensive purposes -- but also by being on the offensive throughout the area.

[Beltran] General, the guerrillas will commemorate the fifth anniversary of the so-called final offensive on 10 January. Do you or does the general staff have information about other actions in the countryside on this date, which is very important for them?

[Blandon] We do not have specific details, but we have some predictions and have analyzed some possibilities. We already have the appropriate plans for any type of action which may arise on that date.

[Beltran] Do you expect a large-scale operation or harassment on that date, 10 January?

[Blandon] None, for the time being.

[Beltran] Thank you.

[Third unidentified reporter] Why has the FMLN been increasing its operations in the western sector of the country -- aside from what we would call propagandistic purposes?

[Blandon] First of all, I think they are trying to create the impression that they are activating the western zone. They also get publicity at the international level for this, and they are surely trying to expand their actions to Ahuachapan and Sonsonate Departments. [end recording]

Gen Blandon also answered questions about Colonel Napoleon Avalos' status:

[Begin recording] [Gen Blandon] All I can say is that the terrorists sent a message a few days ago -- via a humanitarian organization -- saying they had a critically wounded terrorist. Half of his body is paralyzed and they have to take him out of the country. I told them we would let them take the man out of the country, but we wanted the International Red Cross to see Col Avalos -- at least that. The terrorists refused to do this; they preferred to have their man die than let the International Red Cross ascertain that Col Avalos is alive. I have no other information about additional negotiations.

[Fourth unidentified reporter] General, Sonsonate is an important department concerning the economy, ports, railroads, buildings, distilleries, and all that. Do you have a lot of forces to protect all the west, Sonsonate, and Santa Ana while you are still in the east?

[Blandon] We have a capacity to strengthen the 2d Infantry Brigade. However, the socioeconomic characteristics of the western zone are completely opposite to those of northern Chalatenango and Morazan. That is why the terrorists' attempts to win over those in the west have proved unsuccessful. It is also important to mention that the influence of the Third World [tercermundistas] priests was rather scant in that western zone. We must also bear in mind that the capitalists in the western zone have maintained a more flexible mentality; that is why Marxist ideas have had little acceptance in that zone. In addition, I might say that they have not forgotten what happened in 1932.

[Fifth unidentified reporter] Colonel Hernandez criticized some landowners and coffee growers in Sonsonate because they have not abided by the law and paid the minimum wages, and this could be used by the guerrillas to recruit the people. Is there anything the Armed Forces can do to guarantee that the landowners in the zone abide by the law?

[Blandon] I do not think it is strange for some to act like this, but this is not the general attitude. However, we can do something so they understand that the laws, particularly the labor laws, must be enforced, and so that anyone working for those people will feel satisfied because their social rights have been respected.

[Fifth unidentified reporter] General, would you say that 1985 has been the best year so far for the Armed Forces in El Salvador?

[Blandon] I would say yes. [end recording]

General Adolfo O. Blandon stated that during 1985 the FMLN rebels sustained 1,024 dead, 712 wounded, 2,031 desertions, and 101 disabled members who were exchanged for President Duarte's daughter. [all figures as heard] He added that the Army sustained the following casualties: 426 dead and 1,683 wounded. [figures as heard] General Blandon explained that the Army intends to maintain positions in Guazapa Hill so that the guerrilla forces cannot come back after "Operation Phoenix" concludes. Referring to the attack on Juayua, Blandon said the rebels are only trying to gain publicity at the international level.

RESULTS OF ARMY'S 'OPERATION PHOENIX' OFFENSIVE

PA142224 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Report issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The following are the results thus far of the "Operation Phoenix" being conducted by combined Army units in the Guazapa area: 8 terrorists killed, 1 captured, 1 surrendered, 20 FPL [Peoples Liberation Forces] members captured, and 9 rifles confiscated, including 4 AR-15's, 2 M-16's, 2 G-3's and 1 FAL. The Armed Forces reported one soldier killed and six slightly injured, who were transferred to the military hospital in this capital.

Meanwhile, FMLN terrorists attacked the civilian population by destroying 18 power pylons.

In another incident, Army troops clashed with terrorists near (Los Masariego) village, located in San Jose Guayabal jurisdiction, Cuscatalan Department, seizing one M-16 rifle and other military equipment.

Another clash occurred near El Sitio village and farm, located in Suchitoto jurisdiction, Cuscatlan Department, in which one terrorist was killed.

Soldiers of the antiterrorist Cacahuatique Battalion based in Morazan clashed with FMLN extremists in Colorado Hill, located in Las Tijeras Canton, Lislique jurisdiction, Morazan Department. As a result of this incident, one terrorist was killed, 1 AR-15 rifle as well as a large amount of subversive propaganda were seized.

In the same manner, troops of the 6th Infantry Brigade in Usulutan clashed with terrorists in El Jicaro Canton, located in San Agustin jurisdiction, Usulutan Department, wounding one terrorist.

In another action, troops of military detachment no 7 in Ahuachapan clashed with terrorists in La Cumbre Hill, Apaneca jurisdiction, killing three terrorists and wounding four, and confiscating three M-16 rifles, one G-3 Rifle, clips, and ammunition.

FMLN DECREES HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA141628 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The FMLN General Command urges all drivers to stop using the country's roads effective Thursday, 16 January. The FMLN decrees this new transportation stoppage to repudiate the unpopular measures of the so-called economic package with which the Duarte regime wants the people to pay the cost of a war imposed by imperialism.

Together with the people, we repudiate these measures that will increase the price of fuel and staples while maintaining the same low salaries.

The FMLN General Command issues a call to all its units throughout the country to ensure strict compliance with this transportation stoppage on the nation's main and secondary roads.

FMLN VIEWS STRUGGLE 5 YEARS AFTER 1981 OFFENSIVE

PA131605 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Communique issued in El Salvador on 10 January by the FMLN General Command on the 5th anniversary of the 1981 general offensive -- read by announcer]

[Text] 10 January 1986 marks the 5th anniversary of the general offensive of 1981. The events of 10 January 1981 marked the path toward a superior and irreversible level of our people's struggle. Through a constant and harsh struggle, the Salvadoran people have tried for decades to find a just solution to the acute social and political problems they are enduring.

These problems reached the breaking point in 1979 as a result of the structural crisis that arose and which the ruling class has not been able to resolve yet.

The structural crisis continues to worsen, and this crisis is evident in both the wearing out of the social and political system, which is based on the exploitation and oppression of the vast majorities who are becoming poorer all the time, and the control and privileges of a minute minority, which is becoming richer all the time and which showed it is not capable of ruling the country in any way other than repression and slaughter.

The general offensive of the FMLN on 10 January 1981 led the Salvadoran people to a stage in their struggle in which the main goal is to evict the ruling class as well as its military and political class from the power that has allowed them to exploit and suppress the people without any restrictions.

The struggle of the workers and of the vast masses of the people is becoming an acute confrontation, developing more in the (?seventies) in the large mobilization of the people, labor strikes, the occupation of land by the peasants, and other forms of protests and demands, which are becoming more radical all the time, including the electoral struggle [word indistinct] by the democratic and revolutionary forces.

In the early seventies, there was an armed revolutionary struggle. The revolutionary forces' capabilities developed by incorporating the people and carrying out their own war against their historic enemy. Those different forms of the people's struggle were systematically denied by the demands of the [word indistinct], whether these were economic, social, or political. Reactionary violence was intensified against the people in a harsher manner. By late 1979 and early 1980, the death squads and the police forces murdered an average of 20 people daily. The poor and working people, high school and university students, the teachers and priests committed to the people were suffering throughout the country [5-second break in transmission], disappeared and were murdered.

In March 1980, San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero was murdered. In November, the members of the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], led by Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, were murdered. Strikes and demonstrations were the scenes of slaughters, even in downtown San Salvador, as was the case of the large demonstration in front of the cathedral during Msgr Romero's funeral. It was necessary to give an answer to this, to take the people to a higher level of struggle or resign ourselves to see how [3-minute break in transmission] its hopes and wills for liberation were crushed.

Within this framework, in October 1980 the FMLN brought together all the revolutionary forces and decided to undertake the task of organizing and leading the people's answer, and in this manner guarantee the continuity of the people's offensive via the path of the revolutionary armed struggle, when the unarmed struggle could no longer defend the people in the face of the brutal repression, and ensure the continuity of the path to the victory of the people's deepest aspirations for liberty and justice.

The FDR arose in March 1980, showing a firm loyalty to its commitment with the people and, likewise, assumed its duty to struggle and lead the people in this new and higher stage opened by the general offensive of 10 January 1981.

We have evolved much in our political and military knowledge. We have gradually advanced from small clashes to complex military operations. We have defeated the various tactics of the enemy. We have generalized the revolutionary people's war to the point where we are operating in 13 of 14 departments of the country.

Soon, we will be operating throughout the national territory. The people's struggle has once again entered the field of political claims, and during these 5 years [2-second break in transmission] we have carried out extraordinary and successful efforts in the fields of diplomacy, adding another resource, a new instrument to our people's struggle.

Regarding this, relevant merits go to the FDR and its leaders. The people's enemies, the imperialists and the top command of the puppet Armed Forces, were very wrong. Based on much analysis, they concluded that right after the 10 January general offensive we wound up weak militarily and estranged from the people. They thought it was the moment to seek annihilation of the nascent guerrilla movement. It was the nascent guerrilla movement which, after having withdrawn to mountainous and flat areas in the country, resisted the large military offensives aimed at [word indistinct] and annihilating us.

Those enemy offensives failed. We faced them and defeated them one [3-second break in transmission] far from defeating us, they became political schools to train and develop our units in the struggle. They served to forge the revolutionary discipline and morale. Fighting the enemy, we learned to lead our forces under war conditions and facing an enemy army that kept increasing in its firepower and operational techniques, supplied by the U.S. imperialist government.

Thus, by defeating the enemy we -- the combatants, officers, and chiefs, as well as the rank and file members and leaders of the parties that make up the FMLN and the other parties and groups that make up the FDR -- acquired experience and quality. Thanks to this, the Salvadoran people now have an indestructible revolutionary army. Thanks to the advance of the revolutionary war, the large majorities of the urban and rural sectors, the students, and the intellectuals were encouraged to resume the struggle for the defense of their poor living conditions to demand land and their right to schools, health, and respect for human dignity, which seemed to have been crushed in 1981, 1982, and part of 1983.

Five years after the general offensive, the FMLN and the FDR [word indistinct] united [2-second break in transmission].

The people are more conscientious, more organized, and are better fighters. The prestige of the Salvadoran people and their revolutionary movement is worldwide. The FMLN and the FDR have broad support on all the continents of the planet.

In contrast, the dictatorship is covered with shame. It delivered the country's sovereignty and independence to the U.S. Government [3-second break in transmission] and is now weaker. It was useless for it to try to create a Christian Democratic image by taking Napoleon Duarte to the presidency.

On this 10 January 1986, the government is in crisis. It is desperately trying not to succumb to the turmoil of its contradictions with the military officers and the oligarchy, while the PDC [Christian Democratic Party] is rotting in corruption and the Reagan government demands that Duarte complete purging his image by implementing a package of economic measures aimed at financing the war against the Salvadoran people, which he has already lost.

The FMLN and the FDR will lead the Salvadoran people's political, military, and diplomatic struggle to very high levels. They will lead it to victory and, at the same time, we will make further efforts to clear the path to a fair, politically negotiated solution that will spare the people from pain and destruction.

We will work to achieve a fair, politically negotiated solution that will gather the interests of the different sectors with a will for peace, independence, true democracy, and social justice in our fatherland.

Honor and glory to the heroes and martyrs of 10 January 1981 united to fight, to the final victory!

Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] FMLN General Command, El Salvador, 10 January 1986

GUATEMALA

CEREZO SPEAKS AT 14 JANUARY INAUGURATION

PA142245 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1957 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Inauguration address by President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo at the National Theater in Guatemala City -- live]

[Text] Guatemalan people, Mr President of the Congress, the people's representatives, Messrs deputies, Brigadier General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, your excellencies heads of state from brother countries, representatives of friendly nations and peoples, representatives of international organizations, Messrs presidents of the legal branch and Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Messrs commanders, friends of the world who visit us:

I speak as a friend among friends, as a brother among brothers, who shares your happiness because the Guatemalans return today to their house. Vinicio Cerezo has not been sworn in today as constitutional president of the Republic; this is merely a legal formality. The people, all the Guatemalan people, have really taken possession of the presidency. [shouts, cheering, applause]

Given history's absurd and painful forces, we are a people who were cast from our house and today we return to it. We are a people who had been deprived of our rights for a long time, and many of us were persecuted because we spoke the truth. We have recovered the right to speak. [applause] We are a people who were formerly told what to do and how to do it, without ever being asked if we thought it was wrong or right, or if it agreed with our community, village, region, group, ideas, hopes, and traditions. We were not asked if it agreed with our beliefs. We have recovered our right to participate. [applause]

Many of us became foreigners in our own land and today return to what is rightfully ours. Upon returning to our house and knowing that each group, each community, and each one of us has recovered the right to participate in our national activities; upon finding ourselves again with the democratic responsibility of being able to participate in the overall activities of our nation at all times; upon realizing -- each one of us -- that we have recovered our civic rights and have returned with full rights to a situation in which each one's self-expression is part of the general and hopeful clamor in our country; in sum, upon reassuming control of our country, based on the people's decision and stated in the ballots, we ask ourselves: What have we found? How do we find our house? What kind of homeland is being turned over to us? What is the situation in our land? What are the hard facts, according to the implacable figures of our history? What is the real inventory of our sorrow and hope today, here, and now? What is the true face of our dear Guatemala, which we receive today?

It is necessary for all of us to begin this diagnosis calmly and wisely.

We must know our exact situation, and this is indispensable to finding realistic solutions and implementing them. However, before analyzing this overall picture in the most accurate way possible, we must first see and understand Guatemala with our minds, and also with our hearts. It is absolutely necessary to exert these scientific and in-depth efforts to know exactly what has happened, what is happening, and what might happen to us as a people, nation, and region if we do not do something drastic and urgent to amend this. We must share this knowledge, regardless of how painful it may be, because part of our crisis is due to the generalized ignorance of what is happening to us, which is derived from a careful misinformation campaign and stealthy actions. Nevertheless, we must also share this knowledge because we have a lot to discuss among ourselves. That is why I tell you that we must also see and understand Guatemala with our hearts because we have a lot to learn from ourselves; because the real possibility of overcoming this terrible crisis lies in our wanting to do it with hope and willingness, with frankness and respect, with a genuine desire to overcome the terrible heritage of mistrust and fear which today we drag with us upon returning to our house. [applause]

It is true that we find a country in the worst conditions ever found by a president in our nation. The Guatemalans find that violence has become a permanent substitute for negotiation and pledges in political life. In the past some Guatemalans resorted to the absurd and primitive language of physical violence and armed reprisals because they were unable to solve their differences through dialogue, understanding, and agreement. Our Guatemalan family has been cast into mourning innumerable times by a senseless and cruel violence which hid itself behind many ideologies.

Some embarked on this violent path due to a personal decision to violate every law, arguing they were defending the privileges and rights they had enjoyed in the past. Others resorted to violence because they saw no other way of defending their rights and achievements. Others did it arguing that it was necessary for security and order. Finally, others resorted to it in order to abusively use their power, thus joining criminals who never respected peaceful coexistence in our community. The reasons are not important. Thousands of Guatemalan lives were lost in this dreadful void of violence among brothers, and hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans have suffered -- in one way or another -- the effects of this generalized situation of abuse.

I want to render, here and now, a patriotic homage to all those who fell, victims of political intolerance, desperation, and abuse. Those thousands of valuable lives represent an unpaid debt for our democratic conscience. [applause]

At this moment of unity and hope I also want to pay a patriotic tribute to the living, to the longsuffering people of Guatemala who had to withstand the economic and social crisis as no one had ever endured it in the past. We are not going to insist on the international aspects of the crisis here today. Other fellow countrymen and other distinguished Latin Americans have already made specific reference to the injustice of the international economic order and how our weak economies have been ravaged in the turmoil of world recession. It is necessary, however, to speak of our internal situation. Although we have been severely punished by the international crisis for reasons well known to all, it is also true that internally some Guatemalans have considerably contributed to this disaster. There has been lack of foresight, purpose, coherent policies, and clear rules of the game. There has been much confusion, selfishness, and very little solidarity in some cases.

Public administration has been played with incompetence and corruption in the past, but this is not enough to understand our situation.

We must also admit having had large doses of intolerance and misunderstanding, together with the total lack of morals and principles. This contaminated our national life with generalized corruption and a seemingly spontaneous tendency to abuse power.

As a result of the previous government's poor administration and corruption, the nation's public coffers are empty. We are faced with an unprecedented economic crisis. Economic activity has dwindled due to serious factors of imbalance in international trade and in the finances of the public sector. Savings and investments have also been reduced, and the margins to overcome such imbalance and adopt an effective economic policy are very tight. There are no funds to begin new projects and the government lacks sufficient resources to finance its operation expenditures. Our foreign debt is four times the value of our yearly exports, having mortgaged the future of our children and grandchildren. By virtue of this debt, each Guatemalan will have to pay over $320.

Too many Guatemalans are jobless, and those who earn a salary have seen it distressingly disappear. Despite wage adjustments, our earnings lose purchasing power as the value of our currency diminishes, and prices continue to increase. According to the cold and cruel language of statistics, by dividing the earnings of all Guatemalans into the number of inhabitants, each Guatemalan has 1 quetzal daily for food, housing, education, transportation, and health. The facts, however, are even crueler and harsher because we know that a handful of Guatemalans have much more than that, and many others have nothing. [applause]

There are eight million Guatemalans, five million of whom live in poverty. Many of our children die at birth, and of those who survive, only one out of three is not undernourished, while the other two are doomed to suffer malnutrition and deficient growth, lack sufficient strength for study and work, and consequently be branded lazy and worthless in the future. They will be scorned for the lack of neatness and education they could never afford.

If the living conditions of most of our citizens are so precarious, it was even worse in the near past when they were not allowed to organize to state their views and collectively defend their rights. The free organization by the citizens of their representative entities was suppressed. Many of the leaders and spokesmen of our people met with death or exile.

Fellow Guatemalans: This is the nation we are receiving. This is the home to which we return to restore order. It would seem that we have returned as people to take charge of things, to become the administrators of bankruptcy and misery. For all this, for the memory of our dead and, above all, for the dedication of our living fellow countrymen, I must insist on paying tribute to a people of true heroes' [applause] to the humble Guatemalans, to those who have endured in life the slow death of neglect, to those who were driven from their homes and forced to emigrate to other countries, to those who lost their loved ones. I pay tribute to those who suffer most from the economic hardships; to those unknown citizens who suffer hunger, malnutrition, ignorance, and unemployment; to the majority of our fellow countrymen who have carried the heavier load of sacrifices so that others may live better and endured so much suffering in their own land of abundance. That is another outstanding debt in our democratic conscience.

In recognition of this heroism and integrity, we must strive so that every Guatemalan may have an opportunity to participate in the efforts for democratic development and in the benefits therein. Today, as we return home and pick up that challenge, we see our Guatemala with our eyes and heart rising with determination and without rancours, full of hope with every Guatemalan shoulder-to-shoulder, united in the free play of our democratic decision to build rather than destroy, to cooperate rather than demand, to give ourselves another opportunity rather than to bicker about it, and to give ourselves more space to rectify rather than seek revenge.

We return to our home to renovate it, improve it, put it in order and, regardless of how much there is to be done, see to it that we do it together. Even though the efforts ahead may seem huge, let us face them together. Even if the road ahead may demand much austerity and sacrifices, let us walk it together. Even if we have practically nothing, let us share what little we have. Let those of us who may have been favored by the privileges and advantages of our unequal development accept, for the sake of justice, the burden due us.

That is the development we must promote -- a joint effort that will not just seek the accumulation of goods and services and an increase in production. All of this is necessary and will be promoted, but this is not enough. That might be economic growth, but it is not development.

We must promote development that seeks to improve the living conditions of the population and to meet their needs with our own resources, fully respecting the community's aspirations. It must be a development where man, not the isolated individual but rather a human being, is the central axis of our efforts.

Building a country should not be merely building roads, buildings, factories, or homes. Building our country should mean seeking unity in our diversity, rediscovering and learning about our ethnic culture and forming our characteristics, upgrading our moral standards while we increase our cultural level. Rebuilding and organizing our home should mean to defeat poverty, provide proper employment for men and women, nourish our children, defeat intolerance, and provide us with a clear sense of and clear rules for our path. In other words, this must mean the organization of development with a social awareness, placing the well-being of the majority and the respect for human dignity as the beginning and the end. [applause]

In the first place, there is a fatherland that is yet to be built. We have a project of a nation before us. Therefore, and even though we are aware of the many and complex problems, we are not afraid, but rather we are stimulated and enthused because we have much ahead to discover because we have much ahead to do. Here, democracy means an effort of collective creativity. We are all the actors and factors of this new task. What is ahead of us? What is the outlook? What are our opportunities ahead?

There is a political project. There is a political project for launching this fatherland. This is a project that belongs to all and which should be supported by all. There is a diligent group of humans that the people have chosen and which represents the people. However it will never be able to carry out its task (?alone). This group of leaders will now begin -- by the sovereign will of the people -- to lead and preside over the joint work of all of us.

We have chosen from among us those who should be the authorities and lead the country. Here, democracy means a collective exercise of responsibility because the authority of the leadership group does not mean anything outside the political project. Authority does not mean power. These are two very different concepts. Power must be subordinated to authority, because power without responsible authority is tyranny and many of those who preceded us apparently did not know or did not want to know the difference. [applause]

By virtue of the same differences of responsibilities added on to the serious crisis we are now confronting, democracy means here and now an effort of collective austerity. It must be a joint effort of all sectors, at all levels, where each and every one of us will strive to do much with very little, and will take good care in a civic and responsible manner of the public resources that belong to all of us. Then we will be able to get ahead. This also means an effort of generosity and devotion. However, the burden must be distributed according to individual capabilities.

We cannot demand more generosity and devotion from those who have already given all they have. Those of us who still have much and have received much have the responsibility of sharing and contributing, even if this only means fulfilling our legal obligations.

Democracy also requires an effort of collective justice due to the serious lack of balance in our national family. We will do everything possible so that this effort will be encouraged and will find the adequate channels in our legislation and in our institutions so that each and every Guatemalan will be protected in his constitutional rights and justice will be available for everyone in an equal manner and not due to threats, money, friendship, or relationship.

Today, more than ever before, democracy must mean for us a deep effort of collective respect and love for the many who have been forsaken for so long. We must recognize that Guatemala has a historical fate and a role to carry out for itself and for the community of nations. This recognition must rest on the recognition of our solidarity as a nation, our respect and love for each community, each ethnic group, our own groups, and a deep respect for the human rights of all.

From this point of view we must be able to better handle the resources we have in addition to those we already mentioned. There is a basis of support from the people for this project of a nation. There is an incipient structure of organization that we must encourage and promote. There are structures of communications, some of them damaged while others are (?imperfect), but we must make good use of them so these will participate in the program. There is a productive structure that with willingness, creativity, and responsibility, and following stable and precise rules, can produce and generate wealth for the country. There is also a structure of military power that supports the project, supports the government, and supports the people represented by the government. [applause]

There is also a willingness and a commitment. Right now it is the duty of the entire nation to greet with deep gratitude the friendly governments and international organizations, but above all, the peoples who through their work, productivity, and taxes have contributed with the resources that have done so much good to Guatemala. We greet that solidarity and generosity with the certainty that we link our democratic process with work and devotion. We admit that other nations, which are also going through serious economic problems, have made great efforts to help us. Like a people returning to a home that has been damaged and is desolate, we are perfectly aware of the role we must play in the international community, in an area that is enduring the most serious political and international crisis in its history. To this we must add our own problems and the conflicts of the superpowers.

We must strongly reaffirm our commitment to peace and our willingness to contribute to achieving peace through democratic participation. We must strongly reaffirm our wishes for solidarity and defend the national and regional interests above any other interests. Therefore, we reiterate our definite support to Contadora and any other efforts for achieving peace in Central America. [applause]

AT the same time that we support these efforts with a sincere gratitude, we are aware of our responsibilities toward the region and therefore we declare our fraternal and strong offer to mediate, if required, while at the same time we reiterate our hospitality to the Central American presidents. In Guatemala, our homeland, you will find your home. We hope to receive you soon in Esquipulas, that historical site where three borders meet, in order for us to discuss our own problems. [applause] This willingness for an opening is nothing but the direct reflection of our internal democratic will and our ideal of achieving someday the political unity of Central America.

On several occasions the Nicaraguan Government has declared that the pacification process started by Contadora has been obstructed due to Reagan's bitter foreign policy. This is the principal reason why the Central American peace treaty has not been signed, he added.

In his brief statements Daniel Ortega said that he had no objections to meeting with U.S. Vice President George Shultz [as heard]. He added that Vinicio Cerezo's government must help promote the conditions that will lead to peace in Central America.

PEACE MARCHERS ARRIVE, TO JOIN GAM DEMONSTRATION

PA141533 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The members of the international March for Peace in Central America arrived in the Guatemalan capital today, before the presidential inaugural. In initial statements to the press through Norway's (Enders Samdi), the marchers stressed their solidarity with the Mutual Support Group [GAM] and their intention to join the GAM's demonstration tomorrow.

The international group arrived in various stages -- some from Tegucigalpa, some from Managua, and yet another group from San Salvador, where activities of various types were held.

The marchers for peace in Central America noted that the GAM represents (?the past) in Guatemala, which must not be forgotten.

The marchers said that they have arrived at crucial historic times in Guatemala, during which it is returning to constitutional rule. They expect the government of Vinicio Cerezo to become the hope for a better future and, as the Bible says, ye shall know them by their fruit. Everybody is watching the development of democracy in Guatemala.

The first activity held by the marchers on their arrival today was to attend a Catholic mass. The group will stay several days in Guatemala. They noted that they will go to Quetzaltenango on Wednesday, 15 January and leave for Mexico on the 17th via [word indistinct].

The international group includes representatives from Europe, the United States, Norway, and several European countries. [sentence as heard] It also includes two of the Mothers of the 5th May Plaza, one of whom is (Adelaida Corleone de Campos Quijano), spokeswomen for the mothers, who are looking for sons who disappeared after being arrested in Argentina.

HONDURAS

JOINT MANEUVERS WITH U.S. UNITS UNDERWAY IN YORO

PA140431 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The "Terencio Sierra" military maneuvers began last Saturday with the presence in the country of 4,400 U.S. soldiers. Its main operation, "Big Bear", is aimed at building 20 km of road between Puentecitos and Jocon municipality in Yoro Department.

We hope there will be a Central American parliament where we will be able to meet with our brothers to study the common rules of our peaceful coexistence and our economic and social development.

Within this context, we must reassert our willingness to support the Central American integration process. Upon stating our wishes for peace and gratitude for international solidarity, we wish to issue a special message to the Caribbean region, with which we have so many historical links. We hope to strengthen our relations and may our mutual hopes for peace and solidarity find the adequate means for an increased understanding and permanent collaboration. [applause]

Guatemalan people, friends of the world who accompany us, upon embarking on this road toward the construction of democracy and to turn our nation into a homeland, we need the help and respect of all. We will repay this with generosity, dignity, and humbleness. Our return to our house, a significant moment, brings back the memory of when -- following various attempts and failures -- our forefathers' gods chose what would become part of man's flesh: corn.

I would like us to see ourselves pictured in that simple and marvelous fruit [fruto]. A fruit in which each grain stands beside another one; each row of grains close to the others; and all together, in a natural harmony, pointing toward the heavens. None stands alone, all stand together, tightly together, in a solid unity which rises solidly in a multiple structure, shoulder-to-shoulder, always pointing toward the heavens, the light; with the hope of repaying the generous hands which guarded its existence with the richness, the food which it found in the womb of our land.

Guatemala, the homeland of the corn men, of poor hands and courageous hearts. We know, as a fellow citizen said, that the greatness of nations is not measured only by the material work they are capable of producing, but also by the courage and stoicism of its men when standing up to adversity.

Guatemalans, we have suffered enough and we have amply proved that we can stand up to adversity. Let us embrace this opportunity to advance, together, united in a tight unity like the corn that the Indian gods created for our flesh; and walk together the road to establish the government of the people, for the people, and with the people that we have been waiting for. [shouts, applause, cheers] In this search, in this search [repeats himself] we will never stop, except when it is necessary to humbly beg for a blessing from God, our Savior. Thank you. [applause]

ORTEGA SCORES U.S. AT 'FRUSTRATED' NEWS CONFERENCE

PA140351 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra announced through the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala that he would hold a news conference at approximately 1230 today [13 January]. According to the reporters who attended, the news conference was very irregular, disorganized, and labeled as a frustrated news conference. It is rumored that the news conference was rescheduled for Wednesday at 1000.

In a very short statement, Daniel Ortega praised the Central American Games, the peace games, which he declined to attend, and deferred to Vice President Ramirez Mercado.

The United States keeps the Central American peoples in slavery with its aggressive foreign policy and thereby threatens the stability of the area, said Daniel Ortega.

The U.S. troops are under the command of Colonel Robert Harts, and in the next few days 500 more soldiers are expected to arrive, totaling nearly 5,000 who will engage in parallel training activities with a Honduran force of 500 men specialized in engineering activities. U.S. military spokesmen affirmed that the presence of 5,000 U.S. soldiers in national territory responds to a request from the Honduran Government to carry out civic action tasks with training activities. The U.S. troops are from the National Guards of Alabama, North Dakota, Arizona, and California. In addition, there are several helicopters, specialized in troop and cargo transportation, and sophisticated equipment for the opening of roads, drilling wells, and other infrastructural tasks.

According to information released by the commander of the troops in Yoro, Robert Harts, they have spare equipment valued at $1 million. The U.S. troops are housed in 122 tents, erected near Jocon, which include office, storehouse, hospital, and kitchen intallations. The U.S. soldiers have 473 different construction units to build the road, which is scheduled to be completed on 1 June.

The command that is headquartered in Honduras today participated in a similar activity 2 years ago in Panama, where it built several roads and later turned over the completed projects to the Panamanian Government. The project will be supervised by the Secretariat of Communications, Public Works, and Transportation (SECOPT), which designed the road plans. There is also a command with a large number of bilingual military policemen who will establish contact with the communities located along the road under construction.

BRIEFS

1986 DRAFT BUDGET APPROVED -- The draft budget for 1986 for the Republic of Honduras was approved yesterday by the National Congress for a total of 1,886,072,887 lempiras. Here is the distribution: For the legislative branch, a total of 20,975,100 lempiras; for the judicial branch, 14 million lempiras; for the electoral tribunal, 8 million lempiras. The breakdown is as follows: Presidency of the Republic, 30,113,358 lempiras; government and justice, 15,036,785 lempiras; foreign affairs, 16,458,000 lempiras; defense and public security, 135 million lempiras; commerce and economy, 21,956,000 lempiras; public credit and the treasury, 43,550,000; attorney general of the Republic, 1,564,000 lempiras; public education, 355,003,300 lempiras; public health, 261,177,100 lempiras; tourism and culture, 6,160,000 lempiras; labor and social assistance, 24,525,000 lempiras; communications, public works, and transportation, 204,463,600 lempiras; natural resources, 113,990,444 lempiras; public debt, 549.8 million lempiras; and centralized executive branch public expenses, 64.3 million lempiras. [Excerpts] [Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Dec 85 PA]

NICARAGUA

U.S. REJECTS RESUMPTION OF MANZANILLO TALKS

PA141408 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] In a first negative reaction to the results of the meeting in Venezuela by foreign ministers of the Contadora and support groups, the U.S. Government yesterday rejected a call to resume talks with Nicaragua.

The foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, members of the Contadora Group, as well as those of Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, which support the peace efforts for Central America, urged Washington and Managua to resume the dialogue they were holding in Manzanillo, Mexico.

However, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the Reagan administration has no plans to resume talks with the Sandinist government. The United States suspended the talks unilaterally in January 1985.

U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES MASK WAR PLANS

PA141528 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Jan 86 p 3

[By Daniel Martinez]

[Text] The march for war has entered Honduras, and in addition, its delegate, Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has also arrived. In truth, the march for war has been continuously carrying out exercises in the neighboring country for a number of years.

It is no secret that the three armies that operate in Honduras profit from each U.S. exercise in the country. The U.S. soldiers profit because they get accustomed to the terrain and topography, similar to that of Nicaragua, for an eventual invasion.

In turn, Honduran soldiers receive armaments and advice on the infrastructure at the reasonable price of independence and sovereignty. The spokesmen of this warmongering stance are the so-called "freedom fighters," "defenders of democracy," and so forth, who do not succeed in concealing the counterrevolutionaries' mercenary and criminal nature.

What really counts at this time is that the U.S. exercise "Terencio Sierra," in which Honduran marines and soldiers will participate, will serve as cover for the U.S. engineers and their specialized agents to begin to prepare the infrastructure so the contras can get their new and powerful armaments.

Convinced that every time they infiltrate contras into Nicaragua, we sooner or later wear them out or defeat them, the Pentagon strategists have passed to another, accelerated stage of the war. Their plans? To turn the contras into an effective force for conventional operations with several types of weapons.

In theory, this should not be a problem, but we will see if they do not get bogged down. The Reagan government will begin to supply them with helicopters, aircraft, SAM-7's, and artillery with an eye on March, when the administration expects to pass from covert and "humanitarian" aid to open aid. By then the arms will be conveniently installed and at the disposal of the contras.

The next question is, then: Why this increased structuring of interventionism now?

It so happens that the year 1986 is crucial for the U.S. Democratic and Republican Parties. Congressional elections will be held at the end of the year and their results will serve as indicators for the 1988 presidential elections. Reagan will have the dilemma of arriving at the elections leaving to his successors a supposed "victory" against Nicaragua. According to analysts, this would guarantee a victory for the "new gringo right," which doesn't contain anything new except fascism.

However, if an intervention in Nicaragua were to fail or not obtain as much success as first expected, it would become a prolonged war that would become the target of the opposition's electoral campaign. Apparently, Reagan is not only determined to attack Nicaragua, but Angola and Libya too, among other places. He is looking for a new Grenada to increase his popularity ratings.

His doubt, then, is not whether to attack or not. His doubt lies in whether he will be able to achieve victory at a low cost and to make from this "military victory" an ideological victory that would guarantee an electoral triumph for his party.

The "Nicaraguan case" has become a very attractive trophy for the U.S. President. For this reason, he has accelerated the military preparations to help the counterrevolutionaries, and he has increased the aggressiveness of his verbal attacks and the ideological misinformation campaign under way in Honduras, which gives a semi-legal cover to the state terrorism practiced by Reagan and his associates.

Counterrevolutionaries are moving about the border with SAM-7 missiles in hand. Better arms are arriving in Honduras under the pretext of the ground maneuvers. While the political timetable is getting short for Reagan, the war continues under its own impetus.

All weapons against aggression is a historical need of the revolution in this year, 1986.

TIRADO LOPEZ SEES 'DIFFICULT YEAR' FOR REVOLUTION

PA131203 Bogota EL SIGLO (NICARAGUA HOY Supplement) in Spanish 8 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Managua -- Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, has acknowledged that 1986 will be a difficult year for the Sandinist revolution. Addressing a group of reporters, Tirado said that "there has been a great change in the balance of military forces" as a result of the attack in which the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN), using a SAM-7 missile, shot down a Sandinist helicopter with 14 people on board, who were all killed.

Tirado pointed out that the Sandinist Army's plans are to maintain a strength capable of defeating the FDN forces at sea, in the air, and on land.

Tirado predicted that for 1986, with the assistance of the United States, the FDN will try to double its forces and perhaps reach a total of some 35,000 men. Tirado also predicted that in 1986 the "counterrevolution" will be reduced to "its minimal expression," but said that he could not predict the rebels' total defeat because that would depend on "the amount of support they continue to receive from the United States."

In the political sphere, Tirado insisted that "the revolution has not been weakened by four years of clashes with the rebels," but he acknowledged that some sectors "have abandoned the revolution since 19 July 1979." "It is possible that we do not have the same unity we had on 19 July, but the main forces are still loyal," Tirado said.

Tirado also acknowledged the fact that unity between Latin America and the Sandinist revolution has been strained "because the political interests in the region have changed"; however, he refused to admit that the Sandinist government "is being isolated from the rest of Latin America." "I do not think that we have been isolated from or abandoned by Latin America. There are Latin American countries that have not abandoned us. There are others that might yield to U.S. economic pressures," Tirado commented. Tirado was particularly interested in stressing that the Latin American nations did not condemn the acquisition of the SAM-7 missiles by the FDN rebels, a fact that "promotes a climate for U.S. intervention," Tirado said.

"An invasion could occur tomorrow, or any day. The United States has made its allies believe that Nicaragua is the center of international terrorism," Tirado pointed out.

Tirado concluded by saying that Nicaragua does not intend to break diplomatic relations with the United States, even though Washington has practically declared war on the government of Managua. "I hope it is the United States that first breaks relations with us," Tirado said.

CONTRA LEADERS REITERATE DEMAND FOR TALKS

PA141359 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Following the declaration by the Contadora foreign ministers and their support group in Caraballeda, Venezuela, and taking advantage of the presence of Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez in San Jose, Costa Rica, counterrevolutionary leaders Alfonso Robelo, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero, following orders from Washington, have reiterated their demand for a national reconciliation dialogue.

A document containing this petition was delivered to Fernandez-Ordonez last night. The Spanish foreign minister is touring Central America in conjunction with his attendance at the inauguration of Guatemala President-elect Vinicio Cerezo. Fernandez-Ordonez will visit Managua on Wednesday.

Former COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] President Robelo feels that Spain plays an important role in Nicaraguan political circles after recent talks held at the Spanish Embassy in Managua between Sandinist and opposition leaders. But this, of course, was denied by the embassy because it was a circumstantial conversation, which was thus informal.

However, Robelo told Spanish reporters accompanying Fernandez-Ordonez that that effort was left incomplete and nothing would happen if he [Ordonez] included in his topics of discussion with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega the crazy proposal of a reconciliation dialogue between the political and armed forces of Nicaragua.

PCD ACCUSES SPANISH EMBASSY OF 'MEDDLING'

PA150036 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2007 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Managua, 13 Jan (DPA) -- The Democratic Conservative Party (PCD), the first [words indistinct] to the Sandinist government of Nicaragua, has described the talks promoted by the Spanish Embassy in Managua with political groups in the country "meddling in domestic affairs." In statements on the radio program "The Thought" ["El Pensamiento"] aired by the private broadcasting station Radio Noticias, Rafael Cordova Rivas, head of the PCD and a member of the former government junta that concluded its duties last year, seriously criticized the efforts for "understanding" made by Spanish Ambassador Luis Cuero.

In the last months of last year the diplomat held joint interviews with leaders of the ruling FSLN, Social Christian Party, and Independent Liberal Party without making any "progress" in what some observers considered an attempt to create a "national dialogue."

Last week Cuero hosted a lunch for leaders of the Popular Social Christian Party. The subject of their conversations was not revealed. Cuero has stated his government's good intentions for achieving a "rapprochement" between the opposition and the Sandinist government.

FDN ADOPTS NEW CODE OF CONDUCT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PA140012 San Jose RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO in Spanish 27 Dec 85 - 2 Jan 86 p 12

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) recently prepared a new code of conduct to prevent any of its members from violating human rights in their struggle against the Sandinist regime.

In August 1984, the FDN, the main armed group fighting in northern Nicaragua against the Sandinist Peoples Army (EPS), issued its first code, which has been amended several times, to improve it and thus include situations not mentioned in the first one concerning the treatment that should be given to the enemy forces and the civilian population in the war areas.

The code was influenced by the Geneva Convention of 1949 and one of its additional protocols. The prologue states, among other things, that "each FDN member is obliged to adopt the military conduct of a war gentleman. There is no room for inflicting tortures on the enemy once he has been taken prisoner, and much less humiliating the defeated ones."

The prologue added that "each FDN member is very much aware of the fact that we are fighting a civil war that has been imposed on the Nicaraguans by the Marxist-Leninist system that enslaves the individual, denies the existence of God, and imposes war, tyranny, a state monopoly, the elimination of social classes, savageness among its members, and spiritual infanticide."

Carlos Rodolfo Icaza Espinoza, a lawyer, coordinated the preparation of the code presented by the FDN National Directorate, which admitted that mistakes were made and that the new rules of discipline seek to correct these mistakes.

In the past, the Sandinist government has charged that the Nicaraguan rebels violated some human rights, something the rebels have denied many times.

In various chapters the code defines the criminal actions or omissions that will be subject to punishment. Some crimes that violate the general principles of the humanitarian aspects of the war are considered "grave," and therefore the punishment is double. These include a dishonorable discharge from the movement, an arrest with the obligation to work for the FDN until the sentence is fulfilled, and the restriction of freedom [libertad]. Capital punishment is not authorized in any case.

The code of behavior includes the following:

-- The FDN commandos must always respect the civilian population in carrying out their military operations.

-- The captured enemy fighters, in this case from the EPS, and any civilian have a right to respect for their lives, dignity, personal rights, and convictions.

-- It is prohibited to kill or harm the enemy for any reason when not in combat, as well as to use weapons or methods of war that may cause useless losses or excessive suffering.

-- All attacks must be aimed against military targets and must not be aimed against the civilian population.

-- A special chapter is devoted to prisoners of war, and it is said that the prisoners must be turned over to the FDN and not to individuals or the troops who captured them.

The code of conduct also regulates the treatment that should be given to the wounded or sick enemies and establishes penalties for those violating these arrangements. Homicide, torture, and inhumane treatment are considered grave crimes as well as forcing individuals to serve the movement, undue appropriation and destruction of property, and any attack against civilians. It also stipulates punishment for those committing crimes against the integrity of persons, sexual harassment, treason, and disobedience.

The code also provides for specialized groups entrusted with watching over the observance of the regulations, and establishes a procedure that will administer justice in an "exemplary" manner for the remainder of the troops.

PSN, PPSC PROPOSE CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL

PA100037 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) and the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] today expressed the need for a constitutional tribunal to watch over the constitution. It has been reported from the National Assembly that a plan to disseminate the future constitution will be discussed Friday. Both the PSN and the PPSC feel that the assembly should designate the persons to watch over the constitution. The two parties propose that the constitutional tribunal have exclusive jurisdiction over constitutional matters. The PPSC also feels that the constitutional tribunal would be competent to hear appeals, but with greater authority than the Supreme Court of Justice, and could sanction anyone found guilty of violating the constitution.

The constitution will begin to be debated in the Assembly in May. Discussions have been going on since August 1985. A plan to disseminate the constitution will be discussed at the National Assembly on Friday.

It has also been reported that the commission currently working on the draft constitution will request the use of the news media to explain to the Nicaraguan people the nature of the constitution.

EPS INFLICTS 157 CASUALTIES ON CONTRAS

PA150245 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] inflicted 157 casualties on the mercenary counterrevolutionary forces in the past week, according to information released by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry.

The casualties included 115 dead, 33 wounded, and 9 prisoners, in various actions in six departments of the country.

The Defense Ministry reported in a communique that the clashes were a significant setback to the mercenary forces, particularly in the departments of Jinotega and Zelaya.

SOVIET UNION NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO HAVANA

FL150145 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Today a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointed Alexsandr Kapto the new Soviet ambassador to Cuba. Kapto will replace current ambassador Konstantin Katuchev, who was recently named chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Born in 1933, new Soviet Ambassador Kapto for many years headed Komsomol organizations and the Communist Party of the Ukraine. Since 1979 he has been a Central Committee member of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and deputy of the Ukranian Supreme Soviet.

FLAVIO BRAVO TO ATTEND L.A. PARLIAMENT MEETING

FL150205 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Upon his arrival in Lima, Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government of our country, highlighted the importance of the Latin American Parliament directors' meeting beginning the day after tomorrow in that capital. The Cuban leader added that one of the most important aspects of that meeting will be the discussion of how to continue struggling against the foreign debt. He underscored the progress made in the recent Latin American Parliament special meeting on the subject, held in Montevideo, and said indebtedness is already an important political problem because of the seriousness of the crisis in the region.

Referring to the friendship between the Governments of Peru and Cuba, Bravo asserted he is carrying a message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to Peruvian President Alan Garcia and his compatriots.

ECUADORAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEPARTS

FL141914 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Ecuadoran congressional parliamentarian delegation headed by Averroes Bucaram has left Cuba to return to Ecuador. The delegation was in Cuba at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government. During their stay in Cuba the Ecuadoran parliamentarians met with government and state leaders, visited historical and economic areas of interest, and toured Cienfuegos Province.

GDR HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER DEPARTS

FL141858 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] This morning Dr Hans-Joachim Boehme, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee member and GDR university and technical school affairs minister, departed Cuba to return to the GDR. Fernando Vecino Alegret, Cuban higher education minister, accompanied the high-level delegation to the airport.

During his stay in Cuba the German minister and his delegation toured educational centers and met with Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, and education and higher education leaders. The work developed between the two ministries during the last 5 years was termed productive.

MONTANE MEETS WITH NETHERLANDS DELEGATION

FL102244 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2134 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo and Secretariat member, has met with a delegation of parliament members from the Kingdom of the Netherlands. A broad discussion was held in which various aspects of the international situation and the preparations our party is making before the third congress characterized the meeting, held in a very cordial climate.

The Netherlands delegation was pleased with a visit to Granma and was impressed by its development and with the tour to the Vado del Yeso community.

COSTA RICAN BUSINESSMEN TO DISCUSS TRADE

FL140032 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Over 20 businessmen from 18 Costa Rican firms have arrived in our country to hold talks with Cuban officials and obtain a thorough understanding of the Cuban market and its possibilities. Attorney Juan Jose Echevarria, who heads the delegation, described the group as enthusiastic businessmen who believe there are possibilities of developing trade with Cuba.

As he welcomed the group of Costa Rican businessmen, Cuban Chamber of Commerce President Jose A. Garcia Lara asserted: We can work together in the area of commerce for the benefit of our people.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH GEPLACEA OFFICIAL

FL150215 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today met with Eduardo Latorre Rodriguez, executive secretary of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [Geplacea]. Various aspects of the international sugar market were discussed, especially the situation the countries of the region are facing because of a U.S. reduction of imports and its protectionist policies.

Mr Latorre explained the preparations being made for Geplacea's next plenary meeting, to be held in Rio de Janeiro in October 1986.

1985 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCREASES 10 PERCENT

FL141232 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] During 1985 peasant production of agricultural products increased by 21 million quintals; that is, 10 percent more than 1984. This was reported by Pedro Roche, Central Committee member and first vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, during the closing of the seventh national meeting of agricultural sciences in Havana.

FISHING MINISTRY RECORDS 7-PERCENT GROWTH

FL141242 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Accumulating approximately 380 million pesos during 1985, the Fishing Industry Ministry achieved its annual production plan by 101 percent and registered the highest figure in its history, which is equal to growth of 7 percent compared to 1984. The fishing ministry also satisfactorily completed its program of fishing, exporting, and distribution in the last 12 months.

DEFECTOR SANCHEZ NOTES GOVERNMENT CHANGES

PA102248 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jan 86 p 15 A

[Article by Manuel A. Sanchez Perez, former Cuban vice government minister, entitled "Changes in Power Structure in Cuba," published by FIRMAS (not further identified) in Madrid: no date given]

[Text] Madrid -- Reports about substantial changes in the Cuban Government's upper echelons have been received in the last few days. What are the reasons for these movements? Internal purges? Changes in work guidelines? Simple replacements of inefficient officials? In the first place, it must be noted that top leaders of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] are deeply concerned about finding appropriate replacements to guarantee the perpetuation of the regime.

The first stage of what was initially a genuine revolutionary movement has already been consolidated. Economic, political, cultural, and social structures have been changed on the basis of a single official ideology and a very powerful and efficient military. This process has been carried out by the so-called historical leaders (founders of the 26 July Movement that overthrew the Batista dictatorship), and it is now necessary to seek new formulas to keep it going. New men are required to do so, however, because, in the first place, the current leaders of the Cuban process are no longer the youthful and impetuous boys they were years ago, and some are showing signs that they are losing their faculties.

In the second place, it must be borne in mind that the so-called historical leaders have been useful to the system during this stage, because what it required of them was, above all, discipline and absolute loyalty and obedience to the plans and guidelines drawn up by its paramount leader, Fidel Castro, the one and only architect of the imposed transformations. However, the new stage that is approaching or expected requires something more than unquestioning executors. The problem is that this new generation is nowhere to be seen.

On the one hand the quarries that traditionally provide the blue-ribbon political cadres to replace the leadership in communist countries and its youth organizations have not given, either individually or as groups, any serious indication that there will be adequate replacements. Besides, the newly graduated technicians do not seem to have such a strong ideological and political commitment as the old ones and apparently want changes, which deeply worries the current top leadership because of the ideological implications.

Top Cuban Government echelons are thinking of making substantial changes in the party and government structures. The changes may even mean a formal separation, for the first time in Cuba, of the posts of first party secretary and prime minister, the latter which has been assigned to Fidel's brother, Raul Castro.

The failure to reach agreement on such important issues has led, among other things, to the spectacular 2-month postponement of the third PCC congress. Isolated decisions in response to specific situations are being adopted meanwhile, until agreement is reached. Let us look at some specific cases:

Antonio Perez Herrero: Head of the ideological front in the top party body and member of the Politburo, Herrero was replaced because of his ostentatious personal behavior in public, which exceeded even the bounds permissible to top-ranking leaders.

Humberto Perez Gonzalez: Although he is not a member of the group of historical leaders, Perez Gonzalez rose spectacularly from a position as university professor to the post of president of the Central Planning Board (top Cuban economic office) in 1976 and to member of the Politburo in 1980. He was expected to perform miracles which were not possible in an economy that is totally subordinated to the need to maintain a high "ideological purity," in which, by definition, will, total centralization, and a most preposterous bureaucracy prevail. In the end, he was held responsible for all the mistakes (just like all former presidents of this organization), and he was abruptly replaced.

Guillermo Garcia Frias: He has a historical background, as he promoted the peasants' incorporation into the revolutionary struggle in Sierra Maestra. He is commander of the revolution (an honorary post that only five men currently hold in Cuba) and was transportation minister until recently. He has failed in almost all the responsibilities assigned to him. During his latest assignment as transportation minister, the situation became so chaotic that not even his historical prestige prevented his removal.

Sergio del Valle: Another historical fighter in Sierra Maestra, member of the Politburo, former minister of interior, and until a few days ago minister of public health. Due to his lack of charisma and administrative stamina, he lacked the necessary dynamism to direct an activity on which the Cuban system bases its foreign image.

Ramiro Valdez Menendez: The fourth man in the Cuban hierarchy, member of the Politburo of course, and minister of the powerful and dreaded Interior Ministry. This ministry was initially conceived as a system that was aimed almost exclusively at defending the revolution from external and internal counterrevolution. However, the sustained growth of so-called common crime, which has reached quite alarming levels, has made it necessary to divide the current ministry in two: one side for the classic intelligence and espionage activities, as well as helping the subversive groups, and another to attend to domestic and nonpolitical matters.

In view of this alternative, and considering that Juan Almeida, the third man in the Cuban hierarchy, who is also chairman of the PCC Control and Revisions Committee, the organ that controls and evaluates all the party's militants, is very ill, it seemed logical that Valdes would replace him in this important post.

These are the fundamental reasons for the recent changes within the elite of the Cuban Party and Government.

The process, however, is not over. The increasingly discouraging situation of the Cuban economy, which is currently strangled by a system devoid of incentives, will demand new public victims in order to blame, not the system, but the men who direct it for the failures.

GUYANA

HOYTE DISCUSSES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

FL141408 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Church-state relations continue to be news in Guyana. A leading member of the church in Guyana has quoted President Desmond Hoyte as saying that the local church should be free to relate with objectivity and integrity to matters of a moral, social, and spiritual nature. The head of the Moravian Church in Guyana, Reverend Gordon Richman, who is also chairman of the Guyana Council of Churches, met with [words indistinct] President Hoyte in Georgetown. Rev Richman, who is among local church leaders whose homes were searched by [words indistinct] issued a statement on the meeting to clarify reports which were carried in the state-owned newspaper under the headline "President Hoyte and Moravian Church Leaders Agree To Cooperate". In his statement, the Rev Richman said the meeting came after the church of the Moravian met. [as heard] According to Rev Richman, President Hoyte explained to him that Guyana is a country of many religious faiths [words indistinct] freedom for all of us. Rev Richman also quoted Mr Hoyte [words indistinct] adding that instructions had been misunderstood.

PARAGUAY

MINISTER ON 'UNANIMOUS' SUPPORT FOR STROESSNER

PY141550 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 13 Jan 86 p 11

[Text] "The entire Colorado Party and all its support organizations as well as its 228 local branches have spoken in favor of asking President Stroessner to continue in the Lopez Palace. So we can hardly say that any member of the Colorado Party, or of its Executive Board, or of its branches is not identified with the policy of tranquillity, peace, progress, and development being followed by General Stroessner's Colorado government." This was the comment Dr Sabino A. Montanaro, interior minister and first vice president of the Colorado Party Executive Board, made this morning when he referred to the support the Colorado Party members grant to the president of the Republic.

"That is a hypothesis (the lack of Colorado Party support for General Stroessner) which the ones who intend to divide our fellow party members are trying to spread, but they will not get anywhere with it, because General Stroessner's prestige and the solidarity of the Colorado Party members with President Stroessner is unanimous and 100 percent," said Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro in another part of the interview.